

The Prussian envoys, after months of procrastination, two days ago succeeded in getting their long time made treaty ratified.

Oasaka has just experienced one of the most destructive fires history records. The burnt district is three miles in length by one-third of a mile wide; 30,000 houses and 250 warehouses were consumed, with a loss of life of 500 to 1,000 souls. The fire lasted for three days.

The Alabama, as you have already heard, was not so snugly entrapped at Amoy as was believed. Our news from the southward is to the last of this month, when the Alabama was reported at off Singapore, and the Wyoming at Manila, when last heard from.

NO NEWS OF THE ALABAMA.

From Our Special Correspondent.

KANAGAWA, Jan. 15, 1864.

I sent you tidings, a few days since, of the detention of the Alabama at Amoy. I regret to say this news proved false, but was regarded as trustworthy when the Rogers left, a week since, that it was so officially communicated to our Home Government by the Minister Resident, Gen. Pruyn.

Two weeks' later news from the China Seas gives no later intelligence of either the Alabama or Wyoming since the destruction of the Contest, except a bare rumor that the Alabama was seen cooling at the mouth of the Saigon River.

XXXVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE—WASHINGTON, March 21, 1864.

ORDERS TO PROTEST-MATERIALS IN FOLDER STATES.

The Vice-President submitted the report of the Secretary of War, communicating, in compliance with the resolution of the Senate of Feb. 8, 1864, in relation to the orders of Provost-Marshal in the States of Delaware, Kentucky, Missouri, and Maryland, concerning elections in those States. Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

ROAD FROM VERMONT TO ILLINOIS.

Mr. CHASE (Un., Iowa) offered the resolution of the Legislature of Iowa in favor of the construction of a military and wagon road from some point on the west side of the Missouri River, near the mouth of the Nebraska River, in Nebraska Territory, to Gallatin, in Idaho Territory. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS AND TELEGRAPHS IN KANSAS.

Mr. LANE (Un., Kansas) introduced a bill to amend the act for the grant of land by Kansas in alternate sections to aid in the construction of certain railroads and telegraph lines. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

PROMOTION OF ENLISTMENTS.

Mr. WILSON (Un., Mass.) called up the bill to promote enlistments in the army and for other purposes.

A motion to reconsider the bill was lost—Yeas, 14; Nays, 50.

Mr. WILSON modified his amendment so as to read after the word "where" the words "as such."

Mr. WILSON withdrew the second section of the amendment giving compensation to the lay owners.

Mr. DAVIS (Un., N.Y.) offered an amendment providing that the United States District Court shall appoint three Commissioners, whose duty it shall be to make a free valuation to be ascertained by the court of the value of the property, which is to be sold.

Mr. DOOLITTLE (Un., Wis.) said Congress had no interest in the property taken. When we did take private property for public use, we were to pay for it.

Mr. WILSON (Un., Minn.) said he favored the original bill because it was not only in favor of employing all the slaves which could be mustered into the army for the purpose of relieving the burden of war, but he also favored it because he believed it would work the emancipation of slaves everywhere. He believed that the people had settled down upon the conviction that the Government was to be a free Government, that when this war should be ended, slavery would be ended too; that there should be no slaveholding tyrants to rule the political affairs of this nation; and none of that kind of thing left to the people to be a burden.

He would not stop to inquire whether the measure was constitutional or unconstitutional. The only question with him was: Does the great law of necessity, that law which the Senator from Maryland called the law of the sword, require the passage of this bill? He believed it did. He argued that Congress in enacting measures for carrying on the war for the maintenance of the Union, had the power to free every slave in the land. He said that slave was a person, not property within the meaning of the Constitution, and being a person he owed his first allegiance to the Government, and the Government had the right to call for and accept his service without any compensation to the person.

He said that the Government had the right to call for and accept his service without any compensation to the person.

He said that the Government had the right to call for and accept his service without any compensation to the person.

He said that the Government had the right to call for and accept his service without any compensation to the person.

He said that the Government had the right to call for and accept his service without any compensation to the person.

He said that the Government had the right to call for and accept his service without any compensation to the person.

He said that the Government had the right to call for and accept his service without any compensation to the person.

He said that the Government had the right to call for and accept his service without any compensation to the person.

He said that the Government had the right to call for and accept his service without any compensation to the person.

He said that the Government had the right to call for and accept his service without any compensation to the person.

He said that the Government had the right to call for and accept his service without any compensation to the person.

He said that the Government had the right to call for and accept his service without any compensation to the person.

He said that the Government had the right to call for and accept his service without any compensation to the person.

He said that the Government had the right to call for and accept his service without any compensation to the person.

He said that the Government had the right to call for and accept his service without any compensation to the person.

He said that the Government had the right to call for and accept his service without any compensation to the person.

He said that the Government had the right to call for and accept his service without any compensation to the person.

He said that the Government had the right to call for and accept his service without any compensation to the person.

He said that the Government had the right to call for and accept his service without any compensation to the person.

ing on President Lincoln, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of State, to furnish the names of all persons arrested and held as prisoners in forts and other places of confinement for political or any other alleged offenses against the Government, who have not been tried or convicted in any civil court, and the cause of the arrest and imprisonment, and also whether any persons have been banished to the rebellious States with or without a trial.

Debate arising on the resolution, it lies over.

THE GOLD-BEARING REGION.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire as to the best mode of securing to the Government the benefits of the gold-bearing region of the public domain.

THE WEST POINT ACADEMY BILL.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendment to the West Point Academy bill, increasing the pay of cadets to that of midshipmen, namely, \$50 a month.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN (Dem., N.Y.) approved of the amendment, and expressed the hope that the distinction between these two classes of the children of the Government may be removed.

West Point is the chief of the two, and certainly has given ample room to the country for the exercise of a military school. The most narrow-minded prejudice against West Point cannot find any just grounds of opposition to this simple act of justice and equality.

Reider, a plan has been recently proposed in the City of New York, which will eventually spread its influence over the whole country, by which the cadet appointments are to be given to the scholars in our public schools, thus opening the line of promotion to the humblest child in our midst, many of whom have capacity of mind and body equal to the duties of a military career.

Another amendment was introduced, as amended by the Committee of Ways and Means, that for one year from the 1st of July next, an additional cadet for each district shall be appointed, as now provided by law.

INDEMNITY TO THE OWNERS OF THE BARK LA MANCHE.

The House passed the Senate bill giving indemnity to the owners of the French bark La Manche, illegally seized by our blockading squadron.

Mr. KERRAN (Un., Pa.) introduced a bill for the education of Engineers and Naval Contractors at the Naval Academy, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

MILITARY AND NAVAL PENSIONS.

A resolution was passed directing the Committee on Invalid Pensions to inquire into the expediency of providing for the equipping of militia and naval pensions.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Army Appropriation Bill.

Mr. KERRAN (Dem., Pa.) offered an amendment to the bill for the purpose of providing for the transportation of persons employed in the departments of the Government to or from their homes at the public expense.

Mr. KERRAN stated as a reason for offering the amendment, that he had been informed that thousands had been transported over the railroads to vote at the Pennsylvania elections. Committees had been appointed to ascertain how clerks and conductors of the railroads had been treated, and he indicated that they would vote the Republican ticket, they were conveyed thither at the public expense.

Mr. STEVENS (Un., Pa.) said there was no necessity for the amendment, as the design was to imply coercion. The bill did not authorize any such expenditure. The transportation pertained to the military. The gentleman was evidently misled, as he (Stevens) knew the information was not correct. The gentleman might find through all the departments, and he could not find any case where he was aware that, so far as Pennsylvania was concerned, transportation was paid for either by the voters themselves or their friends. The money was not taken from the treasury.

Mr. KERRAN said he had his information from a clerk in the transportation department who gave him to understand that the passes to the civilians were similar to those furnished to soldiers. He did not make the statement of his own knowledge.

Mr. STEVENS said he did not believe such a statement was correct. He did not believe such a statement was correct. He did not believe such a statement was correct.

Mr. KERRAN said he had his information from a clerk in the transportation department who gave him to understand that the passes to the civilians were similar to those furnished to soldiers. He did not make the statement of his own knowledge.

Mr. STEVENS said he did not believe such a statement was correct. He did not believe such a statement was correct. He did not believe such a statement was correct.

Mr. KERRAN said he had his information from a clerk in the transportation department who gave him to understand that the passes to the civilians were similar to those furnished to soldiers. He did not make the statement of his own knowledge.

Mr. STEVENS said he did not believe such a statement was correct. He did not believe such a statement was correct. He did not believe such a statement was correct.

Mr. KERRAN said he had his information from a clerk in the transportation department who gave him to understand that the passes to the civilians were similar to those furnished to soldiers. He did not make the statement of his own knowledge.

Mr. STEVENS said he did not believe such a statement was correct. He did not believe such a statement was correct. He did not believe such a statement was correct.

Mr. KERRAN said he had his information from a clerk in the transportation department who gave him to understand that the passes to the civilians were similar to those furnished to soldiers. He did not make the statement of his own knowledge.

Mr. STEVENS said he did not believe such a statement was correct. He did not believe such a statement was correct. He did not believe such a statement was correct.

Mr. KERRAN said he had his information from a clerk in the transportation department who gave him to understand that the passes to the civilians were similar to those furnished to soldiers. He did not make the statement of his own knowledge.

Mr. STEVENS said he did not believe such a statement was correct. He did not believe such a statement was correct. He did not believe such a statement was correct.

Mr. KERRAN said he had his information from a clerk in the transportation department who gave him to understand that the passes to the civilians were similar to those furnished to soldiers. He did not make the statement of his own knowledge.

Mr. STEVENS said he did not believe such a statement was correct. He did not believe such a statement was correct. He did not believe such a statement was correct.

Mr. KERRAN said he had his information from a clerk in the transportation department who gave him to understand that the passes to the civilians were similar to those furnished to soldiers. He did not make the statement of his own knowledge.

Mr. STEVENS said he did not believe such a statement was correct. He did not believe such a statement was correct. He did not believe such a statement was correct.

Mr. KERRAN said he had his information from a clerk in the transportation department who gave him to understand that the passes to the civilians were similar to those furnished to soldiers. He did not make the statement of his own knowledge.

Mr. STEVENS said he did not believe such a statement was correct. He did not believe such a statement was correct. He did not believe such a statement was correct.

Mr. KERRAN said he had his information from a clerk in the transportation department who gave him to understand that the passes to the civilians were similar to those furnished to soldiers. He did not make the statement of his own knowledge.

Mr. STEVENS said he did not believe such a statement was correct. He did not believe such a statement was correct. He did not believe such a statement was correct.

Mr. KERRAN said he had his information from a clerk in the transportation department who gave him to understand that the passes to the civilians were similar to those furnished to soldiers. He did not make the statement of his own knowledge.

Mr. STEVENS said he did not believe such a statement was correct. He did not believe such a statement was correct. He did not believe such a statement was correct.

Mr. KERRAN said he had his information from a clerk in the transportation department who gave him to understand that the passes to the civilians were similar to those furnished to soldiers. He did not make the statement of his own knowledge.

denied by the public press, and by Judge Woodward himself. He would assert on undoubted authority that a fund for electing purposes was raised in Philadelphia by contractors for the Government, one of whom paid \$2,000. The fund was wholly made up by contractors, who are plundering the Government.

Mr. KELLEY asked whether his colleague would deny that Judge Woodward ever used the language.

Mr. STEVENS replied that it was immaterial, for if he did it was before hostilities had broken out; besides, it was in private conversation, and was dissented from by the gentleman who were present at the time. It was made up to the contingency of separation.

Mr. KELLEY remarked that he was mistaken in saying the declaration was received without a word of dissent. More than one dissented, and with a considerable degree of warmth. William Darlington of Westchester.

Mr. STEVENS—Did my colleague join in the publication of what was said?

Mr. BROOKMAN—I never published anything except on the stump, and I never saw any denial of the truth of the statement.

Mr. STEVENS—Then you never read the papers.

Mr. KELLEY (then Ste. N.Y.) asked the gentleman whether Judge Woodward wanted the dividing line. Might it be that he wanted the northern line to be Canada? [Laughter.] It was an indefinite sort of conversation.

Mr. STEVENS—Judge Woodward wanted to go with you, and you ought to thank him for it.

Mr. BROOKMAN—Judge Woodward did not want the Canada line, and did not want to associate with Yankees. He entertained opinions similar to those of the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. KELLEY replied that he had never expressed a disrespectful opinion of the Yankees, and he did not intend to lay his finger on the proof.

Mr. BROOKMAN was glad to be corrected, and he heard that the gentleman from Kentucky was a traitor.

Mr. KELLEY simply denied that he had ever expressed an opinion in concurrence with Judge Woodward, as to the Yankees. The gentleman had no right to impute such a feeling to him.

Mr. BROOKMAN said that Gen. McClellan and Judge Woodward were in political error.

Mr. KELLEY replied that if Gen. McClellan and Judge Woodward were in political error, that would be a reason why he should also agree with him.

Mr. STEVENS said if this slander was not refuted during the day, it would be a disgrace to the House.

Mr. KELLEY said it was not thought worthy degrading. If the Government did not furnish transportation to persons to go home to control the elections, the amendment could do no harm. He did not know the truth or falsity of the charge, but he did know that 30,000 votes were cast at that election than in any previous one.

Mr. GOUGH (Un., Mass.), a member of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, said he had been informed by gentlemen having charge of the civilians who went to New Hampshire to vote that not a single dollar was paid by the Government for transportation. Every civilian going thither, paid his own expenses, or if they were unable to do so, provision was made by their friends.

He understood the gentleman from New York (Kerran), to charge that the Committee on the Conduct of the War, composed of gentlemen on both sides of the House, was a whitewashing Committee.

Mr. KELLEY explained. He desired to see a committee appointed to investigate, and that he did not want to charge that the Committee on the Conduct of the War, composed of gentlemen on both sides of the House, was a whitewashing Committee.

Mr. KELLEY explained. He desired to see a committee appointed to investigate, and that he did not want to charge that the Committee on the Conduct of the War, composed of gentlemen on both sides of the House, was a whitewashing Committee.

Mr. KELLEY explained. He desired to see a committee appointed to investigate, and that he did not want to charge that the Committee on the Conduct of the War, composed of gentlemen on both sides of the House, was a whitewashing Committee.

Mr. KELLEY explained. He desired to see a committee appointed to investigate, and that he did not want to charge that the Committee on the Conduct of the War, composed of gentlemen on both sides of the House, was a whitewashing Committee.

Mr. KELLEY explained. He desired to see a committee appointed to investigate, and that he did not want to charge that the Committee on the Conduct of the War, composed of gentlemen on both sides of the House, was a whitewashing Committee.

Mr. KELLEY explained. He desired to see a committee appointed to investigate, and that he did not want to charge that the Committee on the Conduct of the War, composed of gentlemen on both sides of the House, was a whitewashing Committee.

Mr. KELLEY explained. He desired to see a committee appointed to investigate, and that he did not want to charge that the Committee on the Conduct of the War, composed of gentlemen on both sides of the House, was a whitewashing Committee.

Mr. KELLEY explained. He desired to see a committee appointed to investigate, and that he did not want to charge that the Committee on the Conduct of the War, composed of gentlemen on both sides of the House, was a whitewashing Committee.

Mr. KELLEY explained. He desired to see a committee appointed to investigate, and that he did not want to charge that the Committee on the Conduct of the War, composed of gentlemen on both sides of the House, was a whitewashing Committee.

Mr. KELLEY explained. He desired to see a committee appointed to investigate, and that he did not want to charge that the Committee on the Conduct of the War, composed of gentlemen on both sides of the House, was a whitewashing Committee.

Mr. KELLEY explained. He desired to see a committee appointed to investigate, and that he did not want to charge that the Committee on the Conduct of the War, composed of gentlemen on both sides of the House, was a whitewashing Committee.

Mr. KELLEY explained. He desired to see a committee appointed to investigate, and that he did not want to charge that the Committee on the Conduct of the War, composed of gentlemen on both sides of the House, was a whitewashing Committee.

Mr. KELLEY explained. He desired to see a committee appointed to investigate, and that he did not want to charge that the Committee on the Conduct of the War, composed of gentlemen on both sides of the House, was a whitewashing Committee.

Mr. KELLEY explained. He desired to see a committee appointed to investigate, and that he did not want to charge that the Committee on the Conduct of the War, composed of gentlemen on both sides of the House, was a whitewashing Committee.

Mr. KELLEY explained. He desired to see a committee appointed to investigate, and that he did not want to charge that the Committee on the Conduct of the War, composed of gentlemen on both sides of the House, was a whitewashing Committee.

Mr. KELLEY explained. He desired to see a committee appointed to investigate, and that he did not want to charge that the Committee on the Conduct of the War, composed of gentlemen on both sides of the House, was a whitewashing Committee.

Mr. KELLEY explained. He desired to see a committee appointed to investigate, and that he did not want to charge that the Committee on the Conduct of the War, composed of gentlemen on both sides of the House, was a whitewashing Committee.

Mr. KELLEY explained. He desired to see a committee appointed to investigate, and that he did not want to charge that the Committee on the Conduct of the War, composed of gentlemen on both sides of the House, was a whitewashing Committee.

Mr. KELLEY explained. He desired to see a committee appointed to investigate, and that he did not want to charge that the Committee on the Conduct of the War, composed of gentlemen on both sides of the House, was a whitewashing Committee.

Mr. KELLEY explained. He desired to see a committee appointed to investigate, and that he did not want to charge that the Committee on the Conduct of the War, composed of gentlemen on both sides of the House, was a whitewashing Committee.

Mr. KELLEY explained. He desired to see a committee appointed to investigate, and that he did not want to charge that the Committee on the Conduct of the War, composed of gentlemen on both sides of the House, was a whitewashing Committee.

Mr. KELLEY explained. He desired to see a committee appointed to investigate, and that he did not want to charge that the Committee on the Conduct of the War, composed of gentlemen on both sides of the House, was a whitewashing Committee.

Mr. KELLEY explained. He desired to see a committee appointed to investigate, and that he did not want to charge that the Committee on the Conduct of the War, composed of gentlemen on both sides of the House, was a whitewashing Committee.

Mr. KELLEY explained. He desired to see a committee appointed to investigate, and that he did not want to charge that the Committee on the Conduct of the War, composed of gentlemen on both sides of the House, was a whitewashing Committee.

LATER FROM MEXICO

No Quarrel between Vidaurri and Juarez.

THE FRENCH HAVE MADE NO ADVANCE.

Disagreement between the French and Church Party.